gun to believe that I was the victim of one myself, when the gate opened again and ways in the car with me, and the same officer came in with a detail of guards ready to take charge of as. The as I was, and that many of the older men officer called to us to come on, and out
we went. There was some further delay
to get the required number, but at last
we formed in two ranks, with the guards
son. He told me that he would go home on either side, the officer commanded "Forward march," and I stepped off on he the first trip with the wood squad.

alighted on our arrival at Salisbury, alighted on our arrival at Salisbury, not try to get away from them; that we passed it and on through the edge of the town to the depot of the Western North but personally I determined to make my passed it and on through the edge of the Carolina Railway, where we found a train of four cars waiting. The officer now divided the squad placing four prisoners and four guards in each car, calling oners and four guards in each car, calling the care of the wood-train was named Aldrich. He was a Pennsylvanian training to the care of the care of the wood-train was named Aldrich. He was a Pennsylvanian training to the care of the "Rendy" to the engineer, and we

I don't know how the other boys felt, but as we started I was, as the boys used to express it, "as happy as a clam in high water." When we reached the woodpile where our load was to be taken on a change came o'er the spirit of my dream. I had not realized until now how weak I was. The wood was cut eight feet long and split into sticks about the size o large fencerails. The pile was on a bank eight or 10 feet higher than the track, nd we must first throw it down, then lift it into the car, thus handling each stick twice.

A HARD TASK.

We put a pile, perhaps two cords, in each end of the car, leaving the space between the doors empty. The first sticks between the doors empty. The first stress I tried I could throw around quite lively, but soon became dreadfully tired and before the load was finished it required three of us to place a stick in the car.

reached a switch opposite, or rather a lit-tle beyond, the stockade, where we were taken back and turned into the stockade.

I was not very hungry for wood just then, and took as small a stick as I could find. I could hardly drag one foot after the other, and when I stopped and cooled off was so stiff in every joint that I could not move without great pain. All the others were in the same plight, and several of the squad did not appear at the

gate next morning.

My extra ration and the thought of how I would make those stocks of wood fly when I got used to it induced me to hobble up there early. Dubois and Lathrop also came "up to the scratch," and we three held our places in the wood-squad till the end. A new officer and guard took ne out this day and it was fortunate for us out this day, and it was fortunate for us that this happened, as this officer was a more humane man and spoke kindly to us, in fact used us as if he realized that we were human beings. We voted this officer a gentleman in spite of his gray clothing, and I fixed it in my own mind that he was not a slave-holder, while the fellow who was over us the day before was a slave-driver by occupation and a brute by nature. Be this as it may, we did much better and the officer told us be on hand bright and early next morn-

ing to go out again. Next morning there was a crowd of several hundred prisoners near the gate all anxious to go out, and it seemed doubtful for a time if I should be able to keep my place. I elbowed my way through the crowd as near the gate as we were allowed to come, and when it opened darted out, but was driven back and told to wait until I was called for. This morn-ing our number was increased to 32, and as soon as order was restored at the gate that number was called for. I managed to be included and on looking the men over found that Dubois and Lathrop had also drawn lucky numbers.

STRIVING FOR BETTER THINGS. We told the officer of the guard (an-

gate each morning. This was selfish. I know, and knew it then, but if my reader will notice men in every-day life or analyze his own impulses for a few days he will perhaps make the discovery that this species of selfishness pervades all classes of men and animals, too. We induced of men and animals, too. We induced to the driver had seated himself away they went like the wind, and were will perhaps make the discovery that this species of selfishness pervades all classes of men and animals, too. We induced the officer to do this, and he said, "If any of you'uns can write you can make out this list and I will hand it to the officer that relieves me." This reminds me of an incident which happened the day I landed at Salislary. Soon as we went into the stockade we were reorganized into sevenals of 100 and when the human transfer in the stockade we were reorganized into sevenals of 100 and when the human transfer in the wind, and were specific to the into squads of 100, and when the hundred I was counted with was formed in line a rebel officer who seemed to be superintending things said: "If there is a man in this squad who can write, let him step one pace to the front." Instantly every man in the line took a step forward. The officer then explained that he only wanted one man to make a roll of the squad and attend to issuing the rations and made his own selections.

We of the wood-squad selected Halsey Lathrop to make the list. He was a Cor poral, but after this went by the title of Captain, and called out names at the gate each morning. After this there was no dispute as to who composed our squad. It was a sore disappointment to many prisoners who persisted in coming to the gate for several days in hope of getting

After working a few days I regained my strength and spirits in a great measure. The exercise, extra rations and purchir acted as a tonic. I did not mind be ing watched much, and was in spleadid humor with our goards, except one fel-low who was occasionally with the detail that went with us. He was of a moody turn, and hated Yankees as a great business in life. I was always afraid of him and expected him to either shoot or stab me with his bayonet every time he came in reach of me. He used to eye us viciously and always seemed to be watch-ing for an excuse to kill one of us.

A BRUTAL GUARD.

One day we were getting our wood by the side of a field of corn. I was always on the lookout to get something to eat the side of a held of corn. I was always on the lookout to get something to ent other than the prison ration, and just now my mouth fairly watered for some parched corn; so I got the boys working with me to harry, and we succeeded in getting our car loaded several minutes ahead of the others. I at once went to the effect of the several minutes ahead of the others. cer of the guard and asked permission to get over the fence and pull a couple of ears of corn. He gave me leave to do so, and sent a guard with me to see that I did not run away. I secured two fine ears of corn, and just as I was climbing back over the fence our friend of the vicious eye discovered me and ran toward me at once, ordering me to "throw down them years of corn, you thieving Yankee," and uttering other insulting phrases. To say that I was frightened is stating the case mildly. I tried to tell him that I had see mildly. I tried to tell him that I had per mission from the Lieutenant to get the corn, but he would not listen to my ex-planation, and as I did not obey at once he cocked his musket and aimed it directly at my breast, still advancing, till the muzzle of his gun almost touched me, shricking constantly, "Throw it down," and cursing. I thought I had often been scared before, but hadn't. I of course dropped she corn, and tried to pray and he resigned to my fate. Just in the nick of time the Licutenant came running up, seized the gun and ordered the fellow to behave himself. I did not feel entirely safe till I was turned into the stockade that night, and my nervous system did not ie cocked his musket and aimed it direct that night, and my nervous system did not recover from the shock for several days. We were about this time placed in

We were about this time placed in charge of a regular detail, all old men ex-cept the Sergeant commanding them, who was quite a young man, but seemed to be was quite a young man, but seemed to be kind-hearted and gave us all the liberties he dared. We soon became well acquainted with our guards, who told us that if we did not abuse the privileges given us we would get along well. We fared between after this, laughing and joking with the guards when we were out of sight of the form. the guards

One old man among this detail was al in the Spring to put out a crop, and that he would get me paroled and take me with him to help if I would promise to be We went to the depot, where we had a good boy. I promised, of course. We frequently told the guards that we would

The engineer of the wood-train was named Aldrich. He was a Pennsylvanian and claimed to be loyal; said he was working on a railroad farther south when the war began, and had not been allowed to leave.

(To be continued.)

#### AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

Visit of Portland People to Spitzbergen-The Place From Which Andre Took His Flight. Portland (Me.) Press.

Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, July 15, 1900.

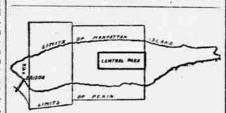
The Polar Sea is popularly supposed to always rough and stormy, but happily this voyage has been exceptional, owing perhaps, to the fact that a storm which had prevailed for several days before the Auguste Victoria left the North Cape. Auguste victoria left the North Cape, had just passed, leaving the sea, for a brief period, unvexed. It was, however, intensely cold, a cold so penetrating that no ordinary Winter clothing could keep it out; in fact, as was remarked, "It was The officer cursed us, hurried us, and the coldest cold to be found anywhere swore that he would never allow such else." On the second day out, or, rather swore that he would never allow such lazy scalawags as we were to go with him again.

At last the load was finished, and we fields of moving ice were encountered steamed back to Salisbury. Our train which compelled a run of several hours went on down the main line until we southwest in order to escape them. Saturday afternoon, however, we entered Ice tle beyond, the stockade, where we were taken back and turned into the stockade. Each of us received a double ration of bread and some good beef as wages, also were allowed to take a stick of wood a stretched away on every hand, but it was a kind of desolation exhibitarating and even attractive, owing, perhaps, to the novelty. It was from Spitzenbergen that Andre set out on his aerial flight to the pole, and only when one stands here and looks out over the forbidding expanse of snewy peaks, icy gorges and treacherous glaciers, can one realize the superhuman courage required to undertake so hopeless an achievement, though the glittering goal is but a little more than 600 miles away. Even if it could be reached by an air, pathway, the obstacles to a safe return would seem insurmountable, and if the eves of the enthusiastic adventurer were giaddened by a glimpse of the pole, we may hardly expect him to return to dis close to us the mysterious vision. Standing here it is impossible to realize that one is so near the mystery which has cost so much suffering and life to solve, and that as was remarked at the breakfast table. we might, if the way was only open, have a piece of ice from the pole with which to cool our water at dinner to-morrow. Our ship, we are told, though I have no means at hand to verify it, is lying farther north than was Nansen's when he abandoned it in the ice to make his journey to "Furthess North." Near us lies a Russian man-ofwar with an exploring party on board, for Russia has an exporting party on soard, too Russia has an eye on this far-away land, and also a Norwegian steamer with a par-ty of hunters, which has been disabled in the ice. The hunters, who had two polar bears and a number of reindeer which they had killed, are glad to get a chance to reach Norway on our ship, as they migh find no other opportunity to do so this senson, and to remain here might cost them their lives, as it has others who have een so unfortunate as to get icebound in this bay. A few years ago four men from Trimsoe were caught here in the ice, and succeeded in building a rude but from part of their vessel. Their sufferings were so great that one died and one became in-

sane. The remains of the hut and the craves of the unfortunate men are still to be seen on the shore. We spent all day on shore, and had the good fortune to see the sledges of the Rus other new one to us) that the confusion at the gate could be avoided by taking our names and having them called at the gate each morning. This was selfish, I

away they went like the wind, and were speedily out of sight.

We were fortunate to have clear weath-



THE CITY OF PEKIN IN COMPARISON TO MANHATTAN ISLAND.

have been made by Capt. Kaempff, of the Auguste Victoria, to en-ter this remarkable sound, and only once before has he succeeded. Nothing could be grander or more beautiful than the cy mountains which met our eyes, glisten-ng in the morning sun, and the great glaciers rising 150 feet above the sea and stretching inland as far as the eye could reach, mighty rivers of ice discharging their frozen flood into the sea. Everyone felt amply repaid by the sight, for all the

discomforts experienced.

But dittle is known of Spitzenbergen. To describe it, it is an archipelage composed of five principal islands lying between the 76.15 and 82d degrees of north latitude. The archipelago itself bears no name. Spitzhergen being the title given that Spitzbergen being the title given to the argest and westernmost of the group which was discovered on June 17, 1596, by which was discovered on Jime 17, 1596, b) Barendszan and Heemskerk, Dutch explorers, who were seeking a passage to Cathay, which they believed to be a portion of Greenland, by way of the Arctic Ocean. Henry Hudson also visited the cast in 1697, but no attempt was made by the Dutch to utilize their discovery. The eastern coast is at all times difficult of approach, but for a short time in Summer the western coast is accessible. This is owing to the Gulf Stream, which, flowing northerly along Iceland, opens a passage to these ice-bound shores, which would otherwise be inaccessible. Attempts have been made by English, Norwegian and Russian fishermen at settlement, but without success. Even a station with the cuplonions title of Smursburg was established at a convenient point for the purpose of extracting the oil from the whole ished at a convenient point for the pur-ose of extracting the oil from the whales aske of extracting the on that he was taken in the vicinity, but this had to be abandoned, owing to the rigors of the climate, and since then Spitzbergen has been was to be abandoned. off in lonely desolation. The question is does it possess valuable mineral deposits? Thus far a little coal has been discovered. but nothing else. Explorations, however are going on by Russia and Norway, and a German flag is raised on the shore of a German flag is raised on the shore of Advent Bay yearly. If, therefore, valuable minerals should be discovered in this for Ididing land, there will be several rival claimants and Spitzbergen will suddenly assume international importance. The dis-covery of coral in the moraines along its shores indicates that this inert region was some a sunny land, since the coral insect once a sunny land, since the coral insect flcurishes only at a temperature of 67 de-grees Fahrenheit.

TO SECRETARIES OF CORPS: It I requested that the Secretary of each Corps send to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE members of the Order

Foreigners Hold Pekin Pending Settlement of Chinese Troubles.

Now that the strain is relieved regardion there, the civilized world awaits with nterest the outcome of investigation as to the responsibility of the funerial Government for the outrages upon the Legationes and the course of certain of the Powers whose acts may bring about lack of barmony if not trouble among the Na-

Regarding the attitude of this Govern ment in case of serious differences among the Powers as to their future course in China, it is understood that it remains

part it has had in opening the way to Pe-

kin, it is in a position to demand commerial freedom in China as a minimum con-

critical time, Maj.-Gen. Chaffee was di-

ected last week to report operations, sit-

ee is regarded as a clear-headed and far-

and violation of international pledges, but there are some who argue that the Minis-

ters were able to obtain only a contracted

weakened by the effect of the siege that to entrust to them the responsibility of

making full reports unbiased by their per-sonal experiences on which may depend the settlement of the question of peace or war, would be unfair. On the other and, Chaffee, fresh on the ground, strong

n health and mind, understanding the pos-sible effect of any injudicious utterances, is regarded as the best man to make a

free and importial investigation of the international as well as the military as-

pect of the situation, past and present. Radical action may be taken on his report to the Government. Just what Mr. Con-ger said in his message in which he held the Chinese Government responsible was

not given out, as it was feared it might aggravate the situation, but the fact itself

Peculiar relations exist between the United States and China. This Nation is

actually, if not technically and officially, at war with a portion of the Chinese army, but whether that army is in revolt or under Imperial control is not yet an

issured fact. At the same time the Chi-

nese Minister here maintains friendly re-lations with this Government. While the

Government of China is recognized brough Minister Wu's official status, this

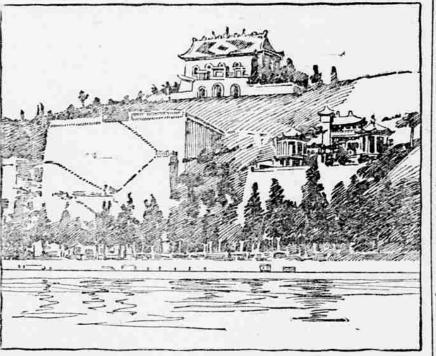
Invernment has been unable to determine who and what constitute the official au-thority of the Chinese Empire and where

the sent of Government is situated, nor

enked out.

pire, should that be accomplished.

ernment. The disposition of the Powers is to recognize the temperor and Empress It was for a time uncertain where they were, but it seems to be established now that they fled to Talynenfu, in Shaushi with the Imperial flousehold, and are prowith the Imperial household, and are pro-ceeding to Singaufu. But Li Hung Chang was answered as above set forth when he made proposal last week for the ap-pointment of Mr. Conger to represent the United States in a conference to arrange the terms of peace between China and the Powers. The Viceroys of Nankin and Wu Chang asked the United States to protect the reasons and property of the Eugener ing the safety of the foreigners in Pekin the persons and property of the Emperor and the allies having control of the situament would make no promises. If war were on a settlement could not be effected until the Empire had been conquered. War would mean general hostilities instead of having them confined to a comparatively small area in the north. All the Nations recognize that technical war might lead to complications between themselves that would threaten the peace of the world. Another important advantage of the present conditions is that trade between China and the Powers has not been interrupted. The Chinese Viceroys are disposed to accept the situation as so far developed and to assist in the maintenance of peace firmly opposed to any territorial division The most influential authority in the Em-



RESIDENCE OF DOWAGER EMPRESS, PEKIN.

f China. Every resource of diplomacy | pire just now is supposed to be the Vice vill be used to prevent partition of the roys, since Pekin is in a chaotic condi-Empire, and it was stated by a high au-

It is expected that the American army thority last week that the diversion of American troops to Manila was practical evidence to the other Powers of the good faith of the United States. The further aith of the United States. The further taith of the United States. The further biligation resting upon us since the assistance in the relief of the Legations, that which may be landed through a port open of aiding to restore and maintain peace, all Winter.

All troops now at sea, amounting to an be accomplished, the Government becan be accomplished, the Government believes, by the troops now or those about to land on Chinese soil, and it is also considered that in view of the attitude already assumed by this Government and the large of the Hanceck and the troops she carried,

Chaffee will have 5,000 available men, which is deemed sufficient for all present Additional instructions were sent to W. W. Rockhill, Special Commissioner to China, who reached Yokohama last week dition of the final settlement, in the event of territorial division of the Chinese Em-

China, who reached Yokohama last week and proceeded at once to Pekin, acquaint-ing him with conditions and outlining his duties of investigation.

There is now some difficulty about transportation and dispatches between Taku and Pekin, as the railroad has been In order that the Government might be out in possession of an unbiased statement of facts on which to base its policy at this partially destroyed by the Chinese and the telegraph line from Tien Tsin was nation and requirements. He is now in frequently cut by hostiles. For that reason onsultation with Mr. Conger. Gen. Chafnews comes spasmodically.

More reports come of the wrecking of missions by Boxers in Fukien and Kiangeeing officer, whose judgment has always

si Provinces. been of the best and whose views are never tarnished by prejudice. Mr. Conger has declared the Chinese Government as responsible for the anti-foreign outbreak Consul Johnson, at Amay, cabled as to serious disturbances, resulting in the burning of many buildings and looting of property, including that of Americans. Amoy is the one really American city in all China, and the United States has more view of the position of the Imperial au-in the Empire. The news came as a sur-thorities, and they are now naturally so prise to the Government officials, as this interests at stake there than elsewhere was the last place where trouble was ex-

eral gunboats were ordered to Amoy. Japanese troops have landed at Amoy. Five hundred American troops participated in a signal defeat of Boxers outside Tien Tsin Aug. 19. The fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement come from the Reuter agent at Tien Tsin, in a dispatch dated August 20. In addition to the Americans, the force consisted of 375 British and 200 Japanese, all under the British Gen. Dowward. The consisted of 343 British and 200 Japanese, all under the British Gen. Dorward. The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tien Tsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of Boxers, whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking 64 wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese six, and the British none. Hundreds of Boxers' flags, spears and swords were captured.

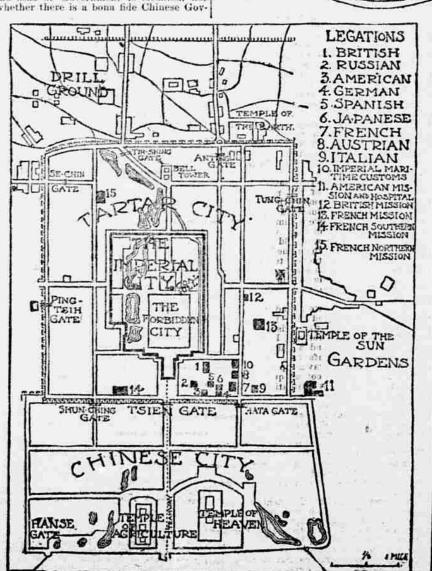
A Pekin dispatch to a German paper

states that the body of Baron von Kettel-er, the German Minister, who was killed by the Chinese, has been found in a Chinese cemetery near the place where he was assassinated. It was found on examination that his death was caused by a bullet in the head. The body will be re-

important movements since last dispatch Military is trying to restore order. No representative of the Chinese Government encountered yet. Several Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen reported in the city, and are expected to appear soon. Generals decide not to enter into Imperial Palace, leaving it practically vacant. Two thou-sand Germans arrived to-day."

other in that better land. Edith—Yes, so I have been told; but pected. Immediate action was taken by then, auntie, we shan't be obliged to speak the authorities to quell the uprising and to everybody.



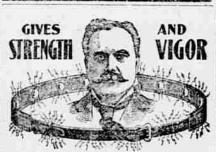


PLAN OF THE CITY OF PEKIN.

MUSICIAN CALVIN PEARL TITES.

the American boy bugler, who planted the American flag on the walls of Pekin. Musician Titus is an Iowa boy, but entered the service in the Spanish war in the 1st Vt. After the close of the war with Spain he re-enlisted in Co. E, 14th U. S. These troops are camped around the Temple of Heaven in the Chinese Capital.

Mrs. Henry E. Butler, Fairfield, Ill., says she would very much like to see a few lines from her father's old regiment, Co. H. 74th Ohio. He was David H Foster, who enlisted at Beaver Dam, O. F. A. Snyder was a comrade.



30 Days' Trial

The marveious power eierted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering near on 50 Bays' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have lattered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and ways for the second of the second o e constant, steady the extended by my New Flee e Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to re Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early day, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous De-ity, Varicocele Undevelopment and Loss Vitality, an may not have faith in it now, but

WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for Illustrated Panablet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope. PROF. A. CHRYSTAL, Inventor, ostoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.



### SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA.

Congressman Jonathan Prentiss Dollirer, of bort Dodge, Ia., was appointed last week by Gov. Shaw to be United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John H. Gear. This appointment runs to March 4, 1901. Senator Gear had been elected by the last Legislature to another term, the six years following March 4, 1901, and as the Iowa Legislature does not meet in regular sesthe University of West Virginia in 1875, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the 52d Congress, and had since represented the Tenth Iowa Congressional District in the House.

to protect American interests there. Several gunboats were ordered to Amoy.

interred in a Christian cemetery.

Minister Conger cabled Aug. 27: "No

Nothing Wasted.

Not as Bad as That.

Aunt Hannah-We shall all know each



\$11.90

WE HAVE BOUGHT CONTROL OF THE HOWARD BICYCLE and will slow on HIGHEST GRADE SERGCO GUARANTEED SINGLE TUBE frame, cameled black, blue or maron.

DEALERS SUPPLIED in lots of set work that trenty. Dealer or rider can sell twenty wheels in tenday.

ONLY DELAY.

Address your orders to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.), CHICAGO.

According to the reports just completed by the Registers and Receivers of the seven United States Land Offices in this State, South Dakota has an aggregate of, in round numbers, 11,500,000 acres of vacant Government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants.

The Rapid City District is the largest in the State, as well as one of the largest sion until 1902 Dolliver's appointment is in the country. It contains a total of 13,likely to be renewed until his successor is 181,000 acres. Of this amount 2,370,622 elected. Senator Dolliver was born near acres have been appropriated. There are Kingwood, Preston Co., Va. (now West embraced in Indian, military and timber Virginia), in 1858. He graduated from reservations a total of 2,656,695 acres. An veyed will be subject to entry whenever it Government for the land before the passis surveyed. Of the lands now subject to sage of the Free Homes Bill was about entry there are a total of 7,899,231 acres, deal of the land was entered by homedivided among the various Counties in the listrict as follows:

Butte, 1,247,913; Choteau, 501,105; Custer, 304,235; Delano, 628,016; Ewing, 643,403; Fall River, 696,780; Harding, 804,-Mende, 287,944; Pennington, 124,755; Rinehart, 500,440; Scobey, 570,168; Wagner, 457,400; Washington, 88,279; Zie-bach, 578,767.

The character of the land in the various Counties is described as follows: Butte County, agricultural and grazing: Choteau, agricultural and grazing; Custer, broken agricultural and mineral; Delano, rolling prairie; Ewing, rolling prairie; Fall River, part hilly, agricultural and grazing; Hard-ing, agricultural and grazing; Lawrence, broken timbered, mineral and prairie, agricultural and grazing; Martin, agricultural and grazing; Mende, hilly, timbered and prairie, agricultural; Pennington, hilly, timbered, agricultural and mineral, and timbered, agricultural and prairie, agricultural and grazing; Mende, hilly, timbered and prairie, agricultural and mineral, and timbered and prairie, agricultural and mineral, and timbered and prairie, agricultural and mineral, and timbered and mineral and mi prairie agricultural and grazing; Rinehart, rolling prairie; Scobey, broken and well-watered; Wagner, rolling prairie; Washogton, agricultural and grazing; Ziebach,

oroken prairie.

Of the 8,244,783 acres in the Rapid City District-including that which is not yet surveyed-it is estimated that about 2 per cent, is timbered, about 13 per cent, agriiltural, about 25 per cent. arid and about

60 per cent. grazing land.

The next largest Land District in the State, so far as the amount of land at present subject to entry is concerned, is the Chamberlain District, which has a to-tal of 1,706,520 acres of vacant Government land subject to entry. The vacant land is distributed by Counties as follows: Brule, 9,380 acres; Buffalo, 10,680; Greg-ory, 31,920; Lyman County now includes the former Counties of Prat and Presho, which accounts for its large area. Lands have been entered in the various Counties as follows: Bfule, 524,620; Buffalo, 137,-

"John," said the campaign banner man, "paint some eyeglasses on those Dewey banners and label them 'Roosevelt. They'll do for the back townships, and we can't afford to waste the stock."

A Real Surprise.

"Was Mr. Punk surprised to hear about his nomination for Congress?"

"Yes; he said the only thing that could surprise him more would be to hear about his election."

as follows: Bfule, 524,620; Buffalo, 137,-820; Gregory, 112,123; Lyman, 286,165; Stanley, 51,610.

The Pierre District comes third with a total of 1,689,029 acres now subject to entry. These lands are distributed among the various Counties of the District as follows: Stanley, 51,610.

The Pierre District comes third with a total of 1,689,029 acres now subject to entry. These lands are distributed among the various Counties of the District as follows: Bfule, 524,620; Buffalo, 137,-820; Gregory, 112,123; Lyman, 286,165; Stanley, 51,610.

The Pierre District comes third with a total of 1,689,029 acres now subject to entry. The pierre District comes third with a total of 1,689,029 acres now subject to entry. These lands are distributed among the various Counties. priated, leaving the amount subject to en-try as above stated. In the Pierre Dis-trict there are 3,163,858 acres included in

Indian reservations.

In that portion of the State east of the Missouri River vacant Government land is becoming a curiosity. In the Aberdeen Fike a prescription with full directions private cure for Failing Manhood and Webblity, Weakness, Varicocele, etc. Adapter of vacant Government land which

STILL FREE LAND FOR SETTLERS.

More Than 11,000,000 Acres Subject to Entry in South Dakota.

Chicago Record.

According to the reports just completed deen office.

A year ago there were 20.941 acres of vacant Government land subject to entry in the Mitchell Land District. Concerning in the Mitchell Land District. Concerning land matters in his District at the present time Register Foster, of the Mitchell Land Office, writes: "The vacant lands in this District have practically all been taken up since the passage of the Free Homes Bill, only a few odd fractional tracts now remaining vacant, which are very rough and tractically worthless living along the Miss. practically worthless, lying along the Mis-

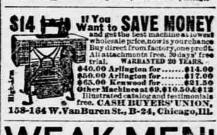
As this District contains the lands which were ceded by the Yankton Indians a few years ago, it will be seen that no more of those lands remain. The price steaders and since the Government re-moved this requirement and permitted set-tlers to enter the land and secure title by the payment of only the regular Land Office fees and commissions, amounting to only a few dollars upon each quarter section, the remainder of the land was speed-ily taken.

The Huron and Watertown Districts entain small amounts of vacant land subject to entry, compared with the mammoth Districts west of the Missouri River. In the Huron District there has been an increase in lands subject to entry, due to a large number of cancellations of expired timber culture entries, some 170 in num-ber, together with a cancellation of a seber, together with a cancellation of a se-lection list by the State of South Dakota.

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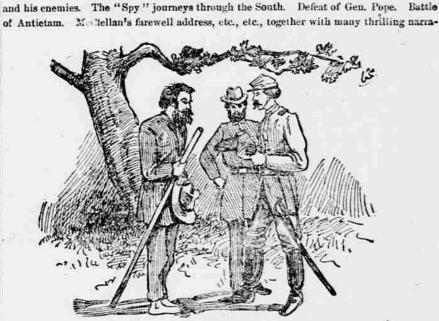


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